

## Culture and Media In Wartime and Post-War Period

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**Abstract:** At the very beginning of the democratization of post-communist societies and European Integration, Republic of Croatia has encountered a number of obstacles. The hardest period it went through was during the Homeland War. Culture represents an important part of human life, which is especially expressed in extraordinary situations such as war and post-war periods. Promoting cultural life during and after the wartime is extremely valuable, especially through the media, which has an increasingly strong influence. The aim of this paper is to understand the role of newspaper in the context of culture in wartime and post-war years and widening the knowledge about the relationship between the newspaper and culture. The paper is based on articles about culture published in Zadar newspapers in the period from 1990 to 1996, collected with the reference to the programme of the Cultural Policy of the Republic of Croatia which, after adaptation to the newspaper corpus, includes: Literature and Publishing, Visual Art, Music, Performing Arts, Film, Media, Cultural Heritage – monuments, archives, libraries and museums. The result of the research were obtained by the analysis of 487 issues of newspapers and 2400 articles. The research consisted of qualitative and quantitative text analysis. The obtained data were processed in the author's application ZD-newspaper explorer, developed by using the database management program Microsoft Access.

**Keywords:** Newspapers, Culture, War, Cultural policy, Content analysis

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### Introduction

On the very beginning of the period of democratization of postcommunist societies and European integrations, the Republic of Croatia faced a number of obstacles. Multiparty elections were held only a year and a half after the fall of the Berlin Wall and for the first time Croatian political emigrants took part as well. *Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (Croatian Democratic Party)* was victorious and has promised to bring economic upsurge and to fight for national independence.<sup>1</sup> The process of gaining independence did not go as planned. *Homeland war* has brought heavy times for Croatians. A number of people has fallen victim or was missing and the cultural and historical heritage was being destroyed.

Zadar is the fifth biggest city in the Republic of Croatia, but considering the significance of its newspapers and its culture and history, it plays a major role. The first newspapers in Croatian called *Kraljski Dalmatin* were founded in Zadar in 1806. In the 19th century in Zadar over sixty papers in Croatian language have been coming out, of which it is very important to mention *Narodni list* that still exists in Zadar, established in 1962 under the title *Il Nazionale*. In a significant number, the city of Zadar has continued its tradition of media even during the tumultuous 1990s of the 20th century. At that time, there were four weekly, one monthly and one daily newspaper coming out in Zadar, four bureaus of national newspapers, local television, national television studio, national radio station, two local radio stations and one youth radio. The abovementioned indicates that the city of Zadar has maintained its rich media tradition. The 1990s brought to Croatia, including the city of Zadar, hard days of Homeland War, in which it has suffered the significant damage.

Culture represents an important segment of human life, which is especially visible in exceptional situations, such as war or post-war periods. Cultural life in war times increases morale and is very important for the spiritual life of the citizens. During war and after it promoting cultural life is extremely important, especially through media whose influence increases. In the modern society all domains of human activities are being more and more assessed by the way they are presented and interpreted in the media. Mass media affects both the level of culture increase and education of the population, because it provides receiving and transmitting of knowledge and information, not only the issues of political and economic life, but also from other areas of human activity, such as culture, art, science, etc. Besides the informative texts about culture, the newspaper often publish problem texts, articles that have a literary features, such as critics, reviews and views, comments and polemics, novels and stories, cliffhangers etc.<sup>2</sup> Activity in the area of culture of the Republic of Croatia is regulated by *Cultural Policy of the Republic of Croatia - national report*<sup>3</sup>, and is supplemented by

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<sup>1</sup> Dekanić, I. (2004) *Demokratizacija Hrvatske*. Zagreb: Prometej, p. 64.

<sup>2</sup> Biškup, J. (1981). *The Basics of Public Communication*. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 67.

<sup>3</sup> Cvjetičanin, B., Katunarić, V. (ed.) (1999) *Cultural Policy in Croatia. National Report*. Strasbourg: Council for Cultural Co-operation.

the document - *Croatia in the 21st century. Strategy for Cultural Development. Draft*<sup>4</sup>. Both documents are in line with European standards on cultural policies.

## Methodology

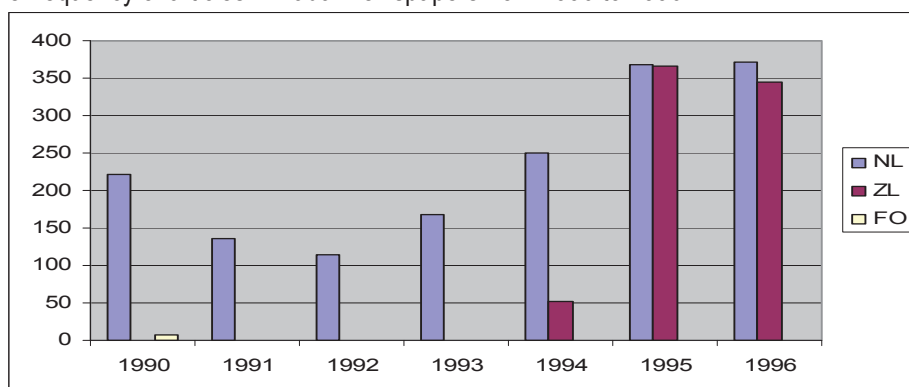
The purpose of the paper is to research the relationship between culture and local newspaper in Zadar during the war and after it. Questions the research aims to address are the extent of reporting in the domain of culture, which subjects newspapers wrote about and what was the journalistic attitude towards issues in culture. With regards to history of culture and media in the city of Zadar we can assume that the local newspapers took active part in the cultural life of the city during the war and after it, that their work helped affirm cultural activities and that they took active part in solving the problems in the domain of culture and cultural activities.

Research is based on articles in the domain of culture published in Zadar's newspapers *Narodni list*, *Zadarski List* and *Fokus* published in Zadar from 1990 until 1996, that is, during the first seven years of democratic changes in the Republic of Croatia. This specific period was selected so that comparison could be made between the era before the war, during it and after the war. A total of 487 issues of newspapers were inspected with an overall of 2400 newspaper articles. The criteria for the selection of articles related to culture according to which they were collected and classified is based on the document *Cultural policy of Republic of Croatia*, according to which culture and cultural activities include: Dramatic Arts, Visual arts, Film, Media, Cultural heritage, Literature and publishing, Music and Performing arts. Methodology of the research was based on quantitative and qualitative analysis. The whole of corpus was subjected to quantitative analysis, whereas qualitative analysis was applied to a selected number of articles. In each research category and newspapers one article was chosen from the period before the war, during it and after the war, all the while maintaining the criteria of topicality of the event and the subject in the period researched, as well as the extent in which the journalist's opinion of the topical event and issues is expressed.

The pre-war period means the period of the beginning of the research to 17th August 1990, so-called Log Revolution, The wartime period means the period up to the military-police operation *Storm*, carried out from 4 to 7 August 1995 in which the areas of northern Dalmatia, southern and eastern Lika, Kordun and Banovina were liberated, and the post-war period is until the end of the research period in 1996. Given that this was a large scale of data, the computer assistance was required in data processing. Data from the articles was logged, selected, classified and analysed with the aid of the computer software called *ZD-Istraživač novina* developed for the purpose of data research necessary for PhD thesis titled *Zadar's Newspapers and the Cultural Life of Zadar from 1990 to 2000*.<sup>5</sup>

## Results of research

**Figure No. 1** The frequency of articles in Zadar newspapers from 1990 to 1996



**Source:** Kalajžić, V. (2011). *Zadar newspapers and cultural life in Zadar from 1990 to 2000* PhD thesis, Zagreb: University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

<sup>4</sup> Cvjetičanin, B., Katunarić, V. (ed.) (2001) *Hrvatska u 21. stoljeću. Strategija kulturnog razvitka. Nacrt*. Zagreb: Biblioteka: Kulturni razvitak.

<sup>5</sup> Kalajžić, V. (2011). *Zadarske novine i kulturni život Zadra od 1990. do 2000. godine*. PhD thesis, Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet.

On the example of figure No.1 there is presented a quantitative review of articles from the initial, pre-war 1990 until the end of 1996. During the worst days of the war, the number of articles in the field of culture was reduced, but far from being no articles. Subsiding of the war reflected in the number of articles from the field of culture. The cultural life was gradually waking up in the town of Zadar, which reflected on the interest of media for this area of human activity.

In 1990 on the pages of local newspapers were published 230 articles from the research corpus. From 1991 until the end of 1994 *Narodni list* was coming out in Zadar, so that the culture research in the time of war referred only to *Narodni list*, and a post-war period included the other newspapers that are the subject of this study, *Zadarski list* and *Fokus*. In 1991 the number of articles reduced for 40.85% in regard to the previous year. The following year, wartime events affected the decrease in the number of articles for additional 15.44% in regard to the previous 1991. Decrease of the number of articles in this period should be viewed in the context of socio-political events. Specifically, it was the period of the beginning of democratic society creation in this region. Striking was the struggle for existence, surviving in the conditions without electricity and water, living in shelters. Croatian *Homeland War* was taking the victims, people were living in fear for their lives and the lives of their loved ones. Due to difficult living conditions, the mentioned decrease in the number of articles from the culture should not be considered as drastic, but rather as an indication of the existence of cultural life in those difficult years of *Homeland War* in the Republic of Croatia. In 1993, despite the military action *Maslenica*, there were still intensive attacks on Zadar and its surrounding area. The results of quantitative analysis of the content from 1993 showed an increase in the number of articles which maintained until the end of the research period.

### Topics from the field of culture on the pages of local newspapers

**Table No. 1** Topics of articles in *Cultural Heritage* category

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total	%
Architectural art	12	16	3	5	11	49	24	120	36,81
Library	1	7	7	5	3	40	25	88	26,99
Museums	2	2	2	3	3	7	6	25	7,67
Archives	0	0	0		1	1	3	5	1,53
Traditional culture	5	3	1	9	15	15	15	63	19,33
General	7	1	1	1	1	7	7	25	7,67
Total	27	29	14	23	34	119	80	326	100,00

In the period from 1990 to 1996, in *Cultural Heritage* category, local newspapers in Zadar published 326 articles. The number of articles during the war, compared to other years and categories, is significant. Journalists at the time were mostly writing about the destruction of the monumental core of Zadar and its protection. This is confirmed by the largest number of topics of architectural art, 36.81% in the total sum compared to the total number of articles in this category.

**Table No. 2** Topics of articles in *Music and Musical and Performing Arts*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	total	%
Ballet-dance Art-performances	1	3	2	0	0	3	7	16	2,57
Ballet-dance Arts-general	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	7	1,13
Classical music - artists	1	0	0	0	3	6	15	25	4,02
Classical music - concerts	7	7	3	7	18	40	62	144	23,15
Classical music-events	9	4	3	3	6	10	6	41	6,59

Classical general music	3	1	0	3	1	3	4	15	2,41
Popular performers music-	10	5	1	12	25	86	76	215	34,57
Popular concerts music-	0	0	1	1	8	18	26	54	8,68
Popular events music-	17	1	0	10	12	24	21	85	13,67
Popular general music-	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	10	1,61
General	1	2	0	0	1	4	2	10	1,61
total	53	23	10	36	75	201	224	622	100,00

In the period from 1990 to 1996 in *Music and musical performing arts* category, there were published a total of 622 articles. The results of quantitative analysis showed only one manifestation of popular music in 1991, when the war activities began. As for the manifestation of classical music the situation is different. During the war, in contrast to the lack of concerts and events in the field of popular music, concerts and events in the field of classical music continued, although in a reduced number. Performances of ballet-dance arts during the war, recorded the increase, as a result of activities of Zadar dance ensemble..

**Table No. 3** Topics of articles in *Dramatic Arts* category

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total	%
Actors	4	0	2	1	4	16	19	46	15,81
Actors puppeteers	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	9	3,09
Theatre	1	2	2	2	6	12	6	31	10,65
Puppet theatre	0	1	1	4	6	7	3	22	7,56
Puppet shows	7	8	2	4	14	19	26	80	27,49
General	1	2	2	1		2	3	11	3,78
Performances and events	6	1	4	5	10	22	44	92	31,62
total	19	15	15	18	43	79	102	291	100,00

In *Dramatic Arts* category, local newspapers in Zadar published 291 articles. In wartime, there was recorded a slight decrease in the number of articles that had already increased in 1993, although there were still intensive attacks on Zadar. The data about nine articles on the puppet theater and puppet shows, testifies about the involvement of Zadar puppeteers during the war. Most of the articles dealt with drama performances and events, and puppet shows, which tells us that in Zadar, in terms of dramatic art, were activities and events in the war and post-war period, and that newspapers were interested in this kind of events.

**Table No. 4** Topics of articles in *Literature and Publishing* category

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total	%
Publishing	4		2	0	3	9	8	26	5,14
Local writers	11	13	1	7	9	14	18	73	14,43
Literature	2	1	2	3	6	10	10	34	6,72
Popular literature	12	5	13	9	11	66	32	148	29,25

Professional and scientific books	7	4	4	5	13	23	42	98	19,37
Professional and scientific magazines	12	3	6	7	8	16	15	67	13,24
Association	9	1	3	1	0	0	5	19	3,75
School magazines	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0,59
General	5	2	9	5	5	10	2	38	7,51
Total	62	29	40	37	57	148	133	506	100,00

In the period from 1990 to 1996 in the category of *Literature and Publishing*, local newspapers in Zadar published 506 articles. The greatest number of topics in this category referred to journalism, that are publications and books presentations. About the publishing in Zadar during wartime and post-war time, testifies the number of articles in professional and scientific books, and professional books magazines.

**Table No. 5** Topics of articles in *Visual Arts* category

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	total	%
Photography	3	3	1	2	2	6	3	20	4,31
Statuary	1	1			1	10	7	20	4,31
Painting	7	2	1	1	3	10	8	32	6,90
Exhibition goldsmith	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	1,72
Exhibition sacred art	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	1,08
Exhibition glasswork		1	0	0	2	1	3	7	1,51
Exhibition photography	0	6	6	6	7	19	24	68	14,66
Exhibition processing of textiles	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	10	2,16
Exhibition statuary	2	5		1	4	5	3	20	4,31
Exhibition ceramics	2	0	0	0	2	5		9	1,94
Exhibition paintings	15	7	5	13	22	57	71	190	40,95
Exhibition others	3		1	2	1	7	3	17	3,66
Visual arts general	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0,00
Applied visual arts general	5	1	2	0	3	7	9	27	5,82
General	3	5	3	1	3	10	6	31	6,68
Total	47	31	19	27	54	140	146	464	100,00

In *Visual Arts* category, local newspapers in Zadar published 464 articles. The largest number of events in this category was related to the exhibitions of paintings and photography, while the smallest number of articles was related to the religious arts exhibition.

**Table No. 6** Topics of articles in *Film* category

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	total	%
Feature film	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	11	39,29
Documentary film	2	0	0	1	1	1	5	10	35,71
General	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	7	25,00
Total	3	0	0	1	3	12	9	28	100,00

There was not being written about film during wartime because the only cinema in the city did not work, and the column that was intended to represent domestic and foreign film creations, appeared only in late post-war period.

**Table No. 7** Topics of articles in *Media* category

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total	%
Newspapers	5	2	3	7	20	5	2	44	26,99
Radio	6	5	6	9	5	5	6	42	25,77
Amateur radio	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,23
Television	4	1	7	5	8	18	12	55	33,74
Journalism	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	3,07
General	2	1	1	3	0	6	2	15	9,20
Total	19	9	17	25	36	35	22	163	100,00

In *Media category*, local newspapers in Zadar published 163 articles. It was mostly written about television, then newspapers and radio. Specifically, at the beginning of the 1990s, in Zadar began the establishment of private radio stations, amateur radio stations. There was discussed about the possibilities of establishing of the local TV stations and the new newspapers. Although at that time there was a great ferment in the field of journalism at the national level, for example, changes in media legislation, about journalism in general, there was not recorded a significant number of articles. Articles on that topic were related to specific cases, for example the problems in the area of Zadar media.

### Newspaper and Cultural life in Zadar 1990-1996

In terms of visual arts, one of the events which was given the considerable media attention by Zadar newspapers in the first half of 1990, was the exhibition *The Glow of Zadar Treasury* which was set up in Zagreb Museum space on Jesuit Square. The exhibition presented a selection of the most valuable objects of *Permanent Exhibition of Sacral Arts* of the treasury of the *St. Mary Benedictine* monastery, the treasury of the Archdiocese of Zadar and paintings, sculptures and architecture works from the fifth to the eighteenth century. Newspapers put into their texts both the media importance of the exhibitions and the cultural cooperation of Zadar and Zagreb.<sup>6</sup> Focus has published more comments expressing positive and negative aspects of the exhibition *The Glow of Zadar Treasury*.<sup>7</sup> In wartime, visual arts scene of Zadar was poor because of a variety of reasons; the war, artists fleeing the city of Zadar, the ban of exposure of original exhibits and other reasons. A significant place on the newspapers pages had the photography artists of Zadar, who have contributed to raising awareness of the war issues by their engagement. As an example of their work can be mentioned the photo exhibition titled "Zadar in the war," which presented the part of shocking war photos.<sup>8</sup> By the subsiding of the war

<sup>6</sup> Stupin, T. (1990). Stoljetni sakralni sjaj. Narodni list, 2000(7700), 12/05/1990, p. 11.

<sup>7</sup> Peričić- Jakovljević, H. (1990) Uzvišenost sakralnih predmeta. Fokus, 16, 1990, p. 19.

<sup>8</sup> Jerolimov, P. (1993). Svjedočanstvo nepokorenog grada. Narodni list, 8050, 24/04/1995, p. 15.

activities, the artistic life in Zadar began to awaken. Newspapers paid special attention to manifestations of visual arts and applied visual arts "Man and the Sea" and "Blue Salon". About the organizational and program issues might be read in the article "From the next year Biennial again."<sup>9</sup> In the respect of visual arts, in the post-war period, *Zadarski list* also stressed the importance of the photography artists of Zadar.<sup>10</sup>

*Narodni list* regularly monitored and supported the amateur theatre of Zadar, which was extremely rich and quality in the 1990s. The value of Zadar amateur theatre group "Tokar" which in 1990 recorded seven years of intensive and continuous work, was recognized. Article titled "Tokarian theatrical harmony" describes the nine young "enthusiasts, designers -avant-garde and indigenous theatrical performances."<sup>11</sup> In terms of theatrical art during the war, Zadar newspapers paid most of their attention to the issues of the establishment of Zadar theatre ensemble and Zadar puppet theatre. Involvement of the Zadar puppeters was significant, particularly in regard to promotion of Zadar and humanitarian work. In this context can be singled out an article about the theatre in Zadar in which the author comments on the actual status and engagement of Zadar theatre artists. She pointed out that the theatres still exist despite the fact that it is in "a currently dormant culture of the city, highly marginalized." In addition to the engagement of the Croatian theatre, that was facing with financial and other problems, there was emphasized the value of the Zadar puppet theatre, that held their rehearsals for the upcoming performances in the shelters.<sup>12</sup> In the post-war period, *Narodni list* maintained to pay special attention to the activities of the Zadar puppeteers, reporting about their domestic and international activities. The Zadar Summer of Theatre festival got into the focus of its attention.<sup>13</sup> In the context of the mentioned event, *Zadarski list* was regularly publishing reports and reviews on performed plays, and has also published an extensive interview with the artistic director of the event.<sup>14</sup>

In the mid nineties, a cultural event Music Evenings in St. Donat celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the cherishing of medieval, Renaissance and early Baroque music in Zadar. *Narodni list* on its pages was reporting in detail about all the preparations and the event course, highlighting the value and importance of "Musical Evenings in St. Donat" in domestic and international context.<sup>15</sup> Even during the war, Musical Evenings in St. Donat made their contribution to the cultural life of the city of Zadar. Musical evenings did not follow the concept of other war-affected cities, which dispersed the events in other cities, but even in 1993, with two months delay, continued to maintain the continuity of event, even in a reduced program content. *Narodni list* devoted considerable reporting space to reporting and commenting on the organizational and program performance.<sup>16</sup> In the post-war period, the interest of journalists for "Musical Evenings in St. Donat" continued. *Narodni list* and *Zadarski list* have regularly reported and made their judgments about performed concerts.<sup>17</sup>

In *Narodni list* there was not being written a lot about film culture in the pre-war research period. Topics that were reserved for film reviews began with their publication in later post-war period. *Zadarski list* in 1996 was regularly publishing the film critics.<sup>18</sup> The focus is continuously published articles on film in pre-war period<sup>19</sup>

The topic which was in the pre-war period, in terms of media actual, is the development of journalism in the spirit of democratic thought and action. Concerning "Journalism at a Crossroads," there was written about the changing of conditions of work, but also about the content of the public bulletin. Specifically, the task that was actual at that time, was the founder of the public bulletin, but even more important question of the political profile.<sup>20</sup> In war-time, actual topics regarding the media were related to issues of the establishing of local media, freedom of information, media legislation and the questions of ownership. In 1994 *Narodni list* was privatized and turned a new page of its work in Zadar.<sup>21</sup> After

<sup>9</sup> Mičić, K. (1996). Od sljedeće godine ponovo bienale. *Narodni list*, 8146, 27/12/1996, p. 14.

<sup>10</sup> Srhoj, V. (1996). Prvih stotinu i zadnjih pedeset godina. *Zadarski list*, 87, 27/06/1996, p. 25.

<sup>11</sup> T.S. (1990). „Tokarska“ teatarska harmonija. *Narodni list*, 1994 (7594), 31/03/1990, p. 9.

<sup>12</sup> Stupin, T. (1993). Lutkari za primjer „zvijezdama“, *Narodni list*, 7950, 27/02/1993, p. 8.

<sup>13</sup> K.M. (1996) Svečano otvoreno Zadarsko kazališno ljeto. *Narodni list*, 8123, 19/07/1996, p. 13.

<sup>14</sup> Tomljanović, M. (1996) Cijeli Zadar je pozornica. *Zadarski list*, 90, 18/07/1996, 9. 24.

<sup>15</sup> S.L.-T.S. (1990). Nepresušno glazbeno vrelo. *Narodni list*, 7711, 28/07/1990, p. 9.

<sup>16</sup> Stupin, T. (1993). Konceptijski zaokret. *Narodni list*, 7972, 31/07/1993, p. 9

<sup>17</sup> Breko, H. (1996) Nadahnuće i potvrda vrijednosti zadarskih glazbenika. *Narodni list*, 8122, 12/07/1996, p. 13., H.R.(1996.) Svake godine bolje, ljepše i bogatije. *Zadarski list*, 89, 11/07/1996, p.25.

<sup>18</sup> Rončević, I. (1996). Putovanje tamnim polutkom. *Zadarski list*, 66, 08/02/1996, p. 24.

<sup>19</sup> Klarica, S. (1990) Filmski deja vu. *Fokus*, 12, 09/02/1990, p. 20.

<sup>20</sup> Kučina, M. (1990). Nezavisnost ideal. *Narodni list*, 1985 (7585), 27/01/1990, p. 6.

<sup>21</sup> Šprljan, E. (1994). Zadar će imati respektabilnu novinu. *Narodni list*, 8021, 08/07/1994, p. 3.

Storm operation in August 1995 the actual topics that journalists have shown their interest for, were informing the media and the problem of obtaining concessions for television and radio operations.<sup>22</sup>

In 1990 the Zadar journalists often published interviews with Zadar writers and literary theorists. In this context, one can single out an interview with a writer Ivan Aralica, the winner of numerous awards for his literary work, whose books are translated into a number of foreign languages, many of which have experienced numerous of its editions.<sup>23</sup> Due to the content of Zadar newspapers, there could be confirmed the hypothesis that the wartime is an inspiration for creative work in the field of literature. *Narodni list* continuously was publishing numerous war motivated poetry and prose. In this context can be singled out the article "Zadar war blues", war poetry in Zadar, by the author Tomislav Marijan Bilosnić, who founded the Independent cultural platoon, with the aim of preservation of the cultural life of the city of Zadar.<sup>24</sup> Even in the post-war period, *Narodni list* was publishing a number of interviews. With regard to the criteria, there can be singled out the interview with Tihomil Mastrović, contemporary Director of the *Institute for the History of Croatian Literature* of the *Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts* and a university professor who at that time, on several occasions, presented himself to the Zadar audience, by published drama and monographs.<sup>25</sup> In terms of publishing can be singled out an article with a significant title *Birth pangs of Zadar literary production* in which the author of article comments on substantial literary production in the past year.<sup>26</sup>

In terms of cultural heritage there was media significantly report of archaeological sites in Zadar, on which there had previously been found over three hundred and fifty graves. In the article is pointed out that the content of found necropolis could be compared to the findings of necropolis from the most developed cities of antiquity.<sup>27</sup> Focus reported on restoration work on the Zadar cathedral.<sup>28</sup> In war-time journalists were involved in reporting and commenting on aggression of Zadar heritage. As an example, here can be mentioned an article titled *The crime against monuments* in which a reporter of *Narodni list* highlights the suffering of cultural heritage.<sup>29</sup> In the post-war period in terms of cultural heritage, the newspapers were attracted by the archaeological excavations in the city of Zadar, which resulted in valuable findings. About the study on the Zadar Forum a reporter presented in the form of interview all relevant information on valuable discoveries, for example Liburnian grave from the Iron Age, which was discovered in the heart of the historic town centre.<sup>30</sup> In *Zadarski list*, in terms of cultural heritage, can be singled out an interview with the Director of Zadar government to protect natural and cultural heritage, in which was spoken on the issue of restoration of cultural heritage of Zadar.<sup>31</sup>

## Conclusion

In an extraordinary situation such as war and post-war period, on the priority scale top, there is the struggle for life, social, political and economic issues. Due to the importance of preserving the spiritual life of citizens in these difficult days, an important position takes the preservation of cultural life in order to, at least to some extent, keep the image of relatively normal life functioning. Given the fact that the media are an integral part of life, there is undeniably their significant place and the impact they have in everyday life. Therefore, the creation, maintenance and promotion of culture and cultural life during the war and post-war times, especially through the mass media are of special importance. Zadar's newspapers during the war and post-war times had a valuable role in promoting of culture and cultural activities. On its site they were reporting from all the areas of cultural activities that we have included in this paper.

In the domain of cultural heritage there were articles about architectural heritage, libraries, museums, archives and traditional culture. In the domain of literature and publishing articles were written about publishing, domestic writers,

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<sup>22</sup> Maričić, D. (1996). Kome će pripasti zadarski eter. *Narodni list*, 8058, 21/04/1996, p. 10.

<sup>23</sup> Stupin, T. (1990). Morlak pera proročkoga. *Narodni list*, 1990 (7590), 03/03/1990, p. 8, 9.

<sup>24</sup> Stupin, T. (1993). Zadarski ratni blues. *Narodni list*, 7958, 24/04/1993, p. 8.

<sup>25</sup> Savičević, O. (1996). Zadru treba vratiti samosvijest. *Narodni list*, 13/12/1996, p. 17.

<sup>26</sup> Bujčić, G. (1996.) Porodajne muke zadarske produkcije. *Zadarski list*, 81, 25/01/1996, p. 24.

<sup>27</sup> Stupin, T. (1990). Tajne otkrivene u crljenici. *Narodni list*, 1984 (7584), 20/01/1990, p. 10.

<sup>28</sup> Klarica, S. (1990) Gdje je anđeo sa vrha zvonika. *Fokus*, 14, 04/05/1990, p. 18.

<sup>29</sup> Tatjana Stupin, Zločin nad spomenicima. *NL.*, br. ?, 10.08.1991., str. 9.

<sup>30</sup> Savičević, O. (1996). Liburnski grob iz 7. stoljeća prije Krista. *Narodni list*, 8098,26/01/1996, p. 13.

<sup>31</sup> Radulić, H (1996.) Ne idem na odmor jer sam kao lud od posla. *Zadarski list*, 90, 18/07/1996, str. 25.



literature, publicist writing, scholarly and scientific works and journals, school magazines and associations. In the domain of fine arts articles were published about photography and photographic exhibitions, sculpture and sculpture exhibitions, painting and painting exhibitions, ceramics, glasswork, church art and goldsmith exhibitions. To lesser extent when compared to other subjects there were articles about films and documentaries. Reoccurring subjects in the category of *Drama* were drama theatres and puppet theatres, their performers and shows. With regards to the subject of *Music and Performing arts* there was a number of articles about classical music, its performers and shows as well as ballet and dance shows. In the category of *Media* the most common subject was television, newspapers, radio, journalism and radio amateurism. Before the war in terms of culture and cultural events, journalists were more focused on reporting on current events and topics, as opposed to the war time when the focus was on commenting.

The results of quantitative and qualitative analysis of the content of newspaper articles have displayed representation of all research categories in culture, journalistic engagement in promoting culture and involvedness in solving cultural issues. The existence of articles in culture during wartime and after the war on the pages of newspapers is a result of editorial policies, work of journalists and cultural subjects as active participants and creators of cultural events. This research has shown that the Zadar local newspapers in the research period, actively participated in the cultural life of the city. These topics that Zadar local newspaper were writing about, indicate on journalistic interest in monitoring the culture and cultural issues, but also talks about cultural life in the city of Zadar during the war and post-war times, that did not die, but in a reduced volume it was existing and evolving.

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